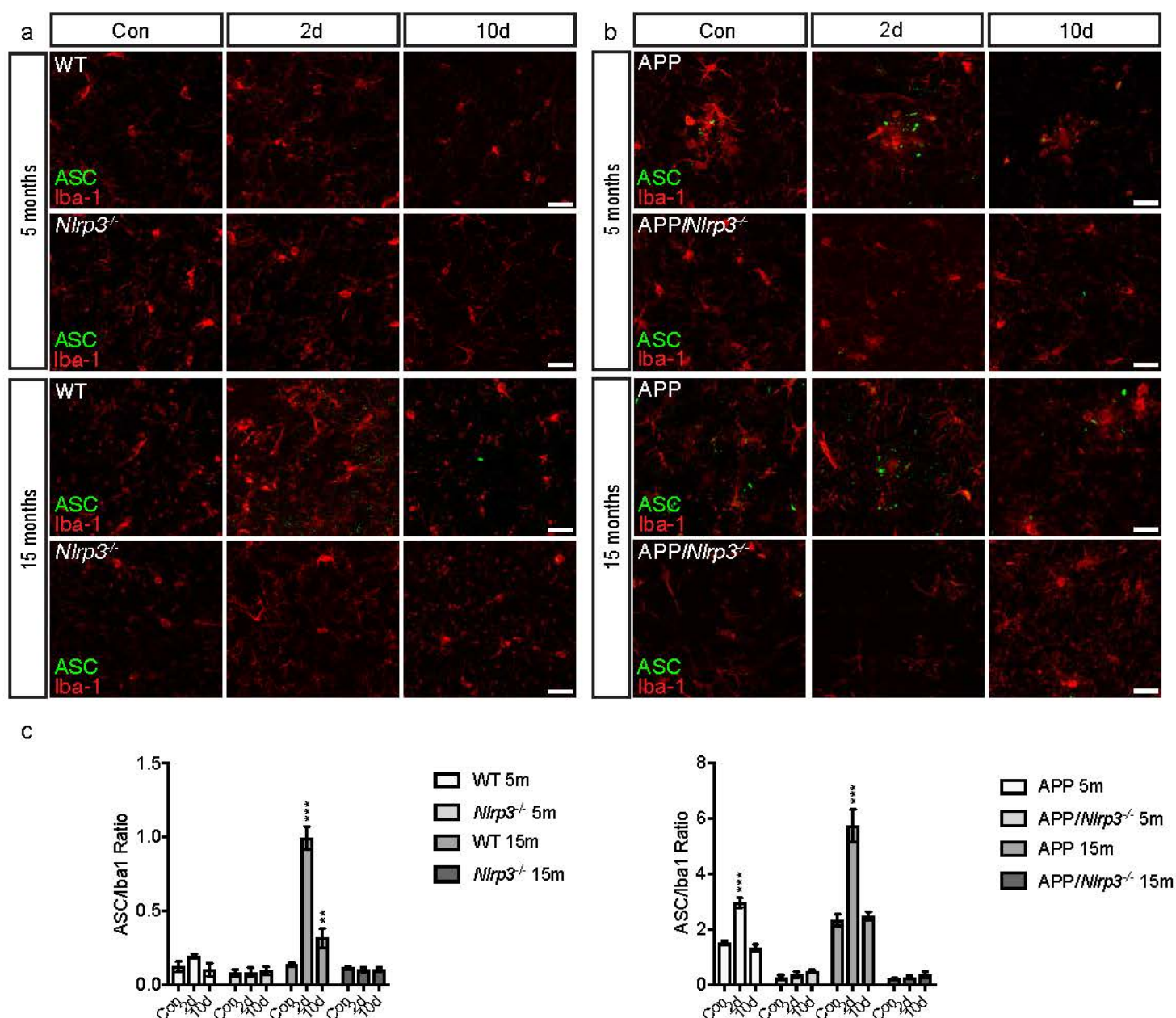


Table of contents:

Appendix Figure S1. Systemic inflammation triggers ASC speck formation.	Page 1
Appendix Figure S2. Peripheral immune challenge affects amyloid deposition in hippocampus of APP/PS1 mice.	Page 2
Appendix Figure S3. Amyloid plaque alters microglia morphology.	Page 3
Appendix Figure S4. FACS analysis gating strategy.	Page 4
Appendix Figure S5. No peripheral myeloid cell infiltration was observed in non-APP mice nor plaque-free areas upon LPS injection.	Page 5
Appendix Figure S6. 3D automatic microglia reconstruction.	Page 6
Appendix Figure S7. Two-photon imaging is performed in the same brain regions.	Page 7

Appendix Figure S1



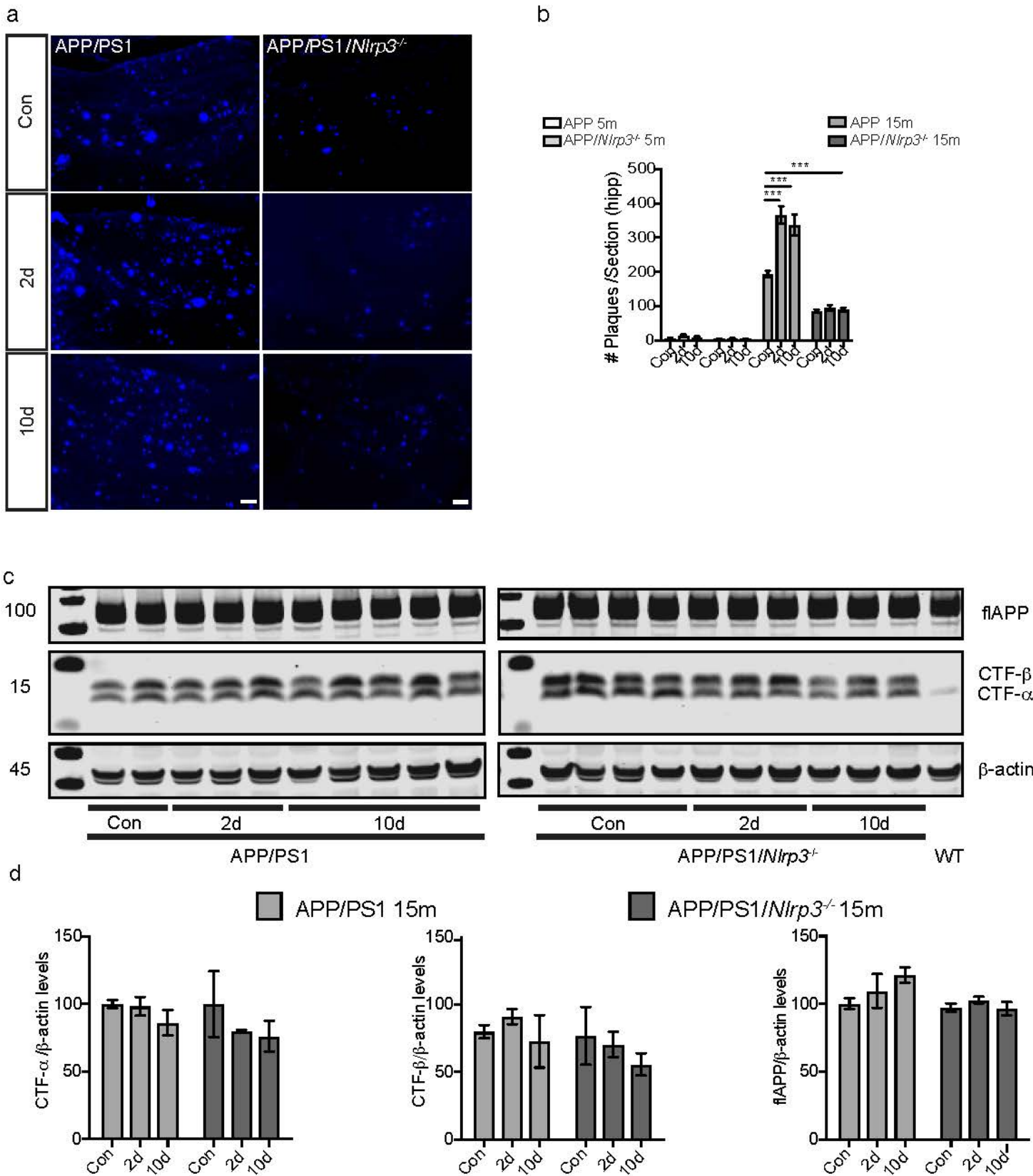
Appendix Figure S1. Systemic inflammation triggers ASC speck formation.

a) Iba-1 and ASC staining in 5 and 15 months old of wild-type and *Nlrp3*^{-/-} mice. An increase in ASC specks formation (NLRP3-dependent) is observed 2 days after LPS injection. Scale bar: 20μm.

b) Iba-1 and ASC staining in 5 and 15 months old of APP and APP/*Nlrp3*^{-/-} mice. Note the presence of ASC specks (NLRP3-dependent) in absence of peripheral immune challenge. LPS injection transiently increases the number of ASC specks in a NLRP3-dependent manner. Scale bar: 20μm.

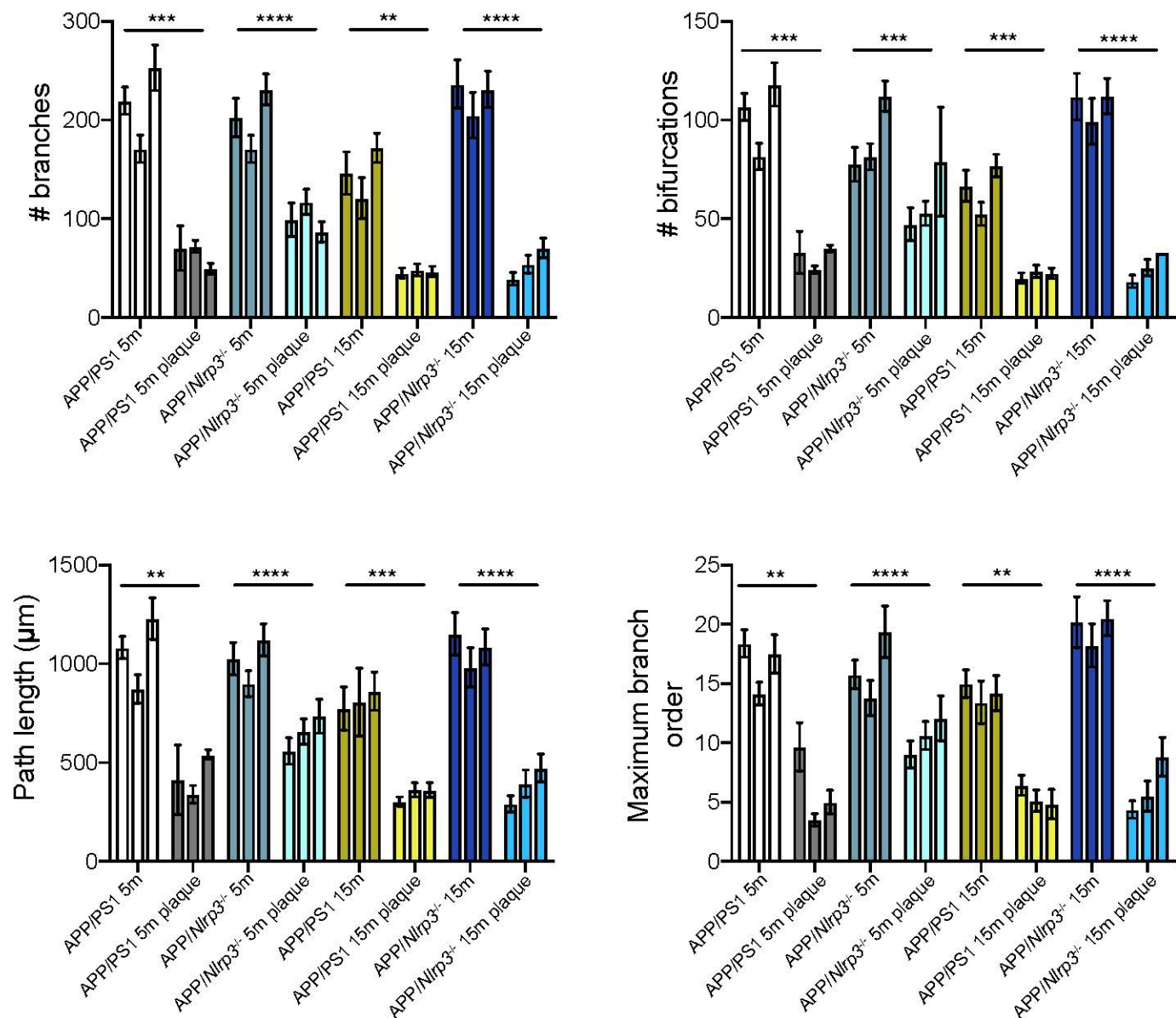
c) Quantification of (a and b) respectively (mean of 5±SEM; two-way ANOVA followed Tukey's *post hoc* test, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001)

Appendix Figure S2



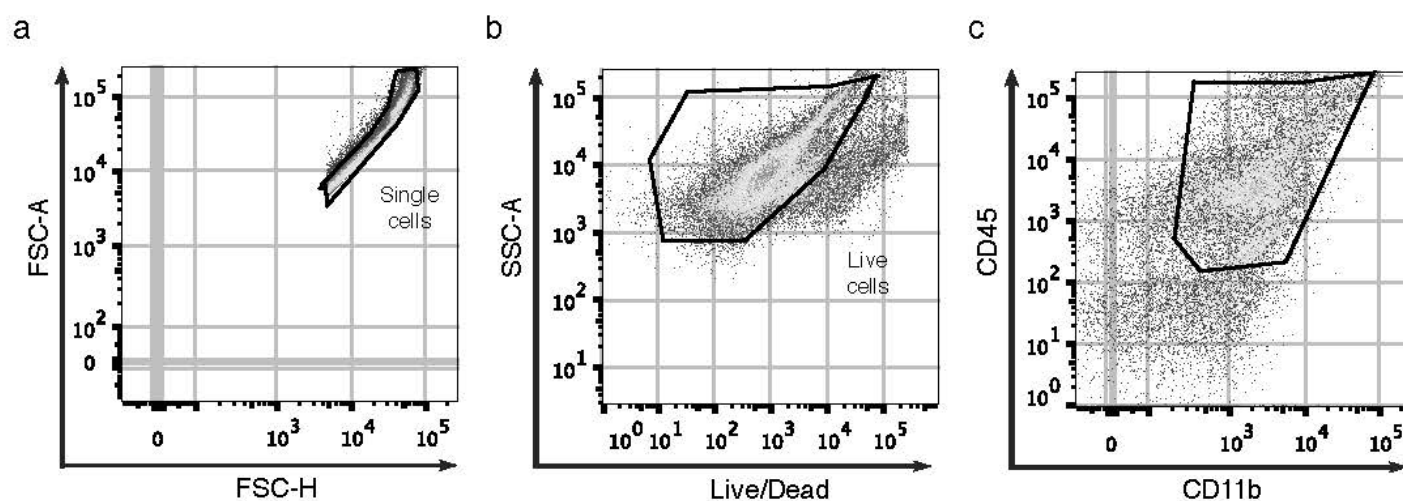
Appendix Figure S2. Peripheral immune challenge affects amyloid deposition in hippocampus of APP/PS1 mice.
a) Representative hippocampal images of MXO4 staining for APP and APP/Nlrp3^{-/-} 15 months old mice. Scale bar: 50μm.
b) Hippocampal amyloid plaque number quantification, mean of 8±SEM; two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post hoc test, p ***p<0.001).
c) Western blot analysis of whole brain lysate from 15 months old APP and APP/Nlrp3^{-/-} using CT20 antibody
d) Quantification of CTF-α, CTF-β and full length APP (c) expression (mean of 2-5±SEM)

Appendix Figure S3



Appendix Figure S3. Amyloid plaque alters microglia morphology.

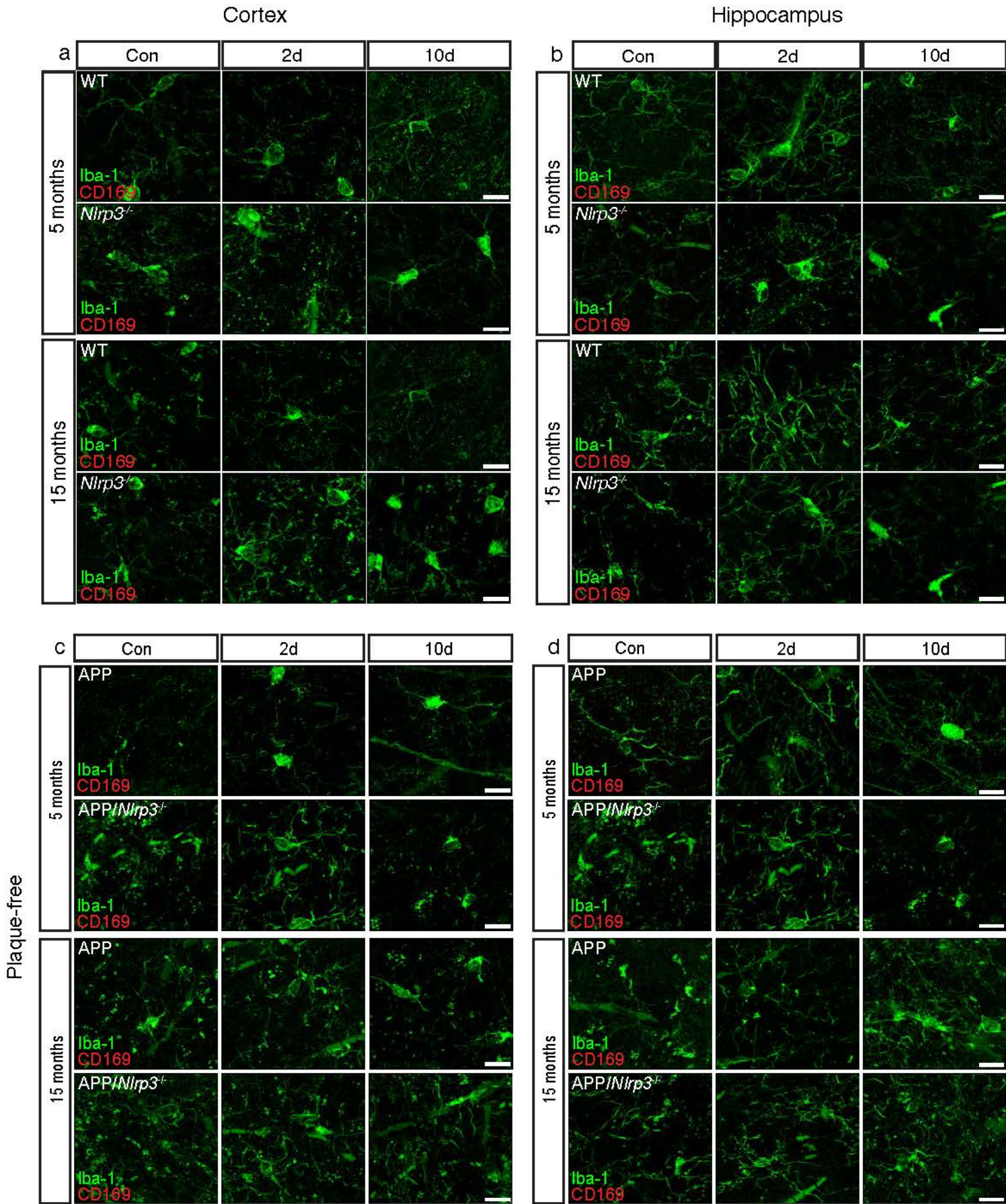
Quantification of microglia morphological parameters for APP and APP/Nlrp3^{-/-} mice (mean of 5-6±SEM; two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post hoc test, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001).



Appendix Figure S4. FACS analysis gating strategy.

- a) Identification of individual cells.
- b) Identification of live cells using live/dead staining.
- c) Identification of microglia cells based on CD11b and CD45 staining

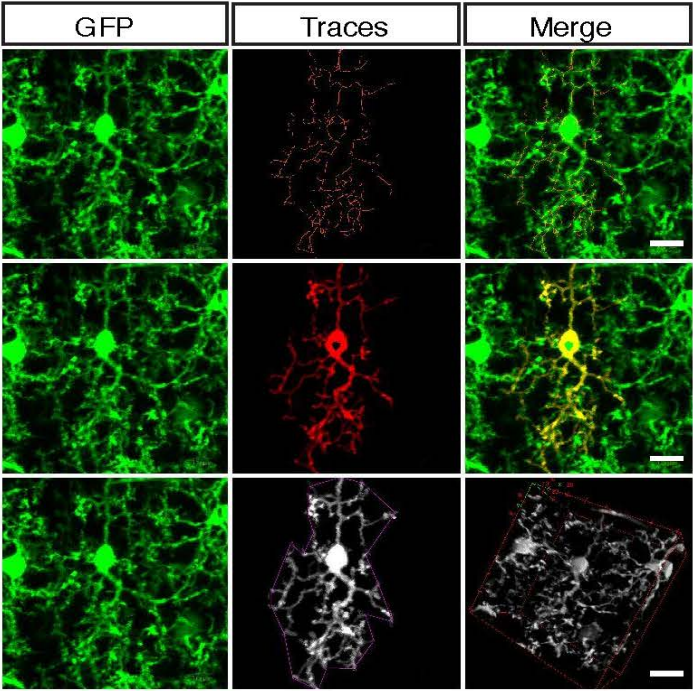
Appendix Figure S5



Appendix Figure S5. No peripheral myeloid cell infiltration was observed in non-APP mice nor plaque-free areas upon LPS injection.

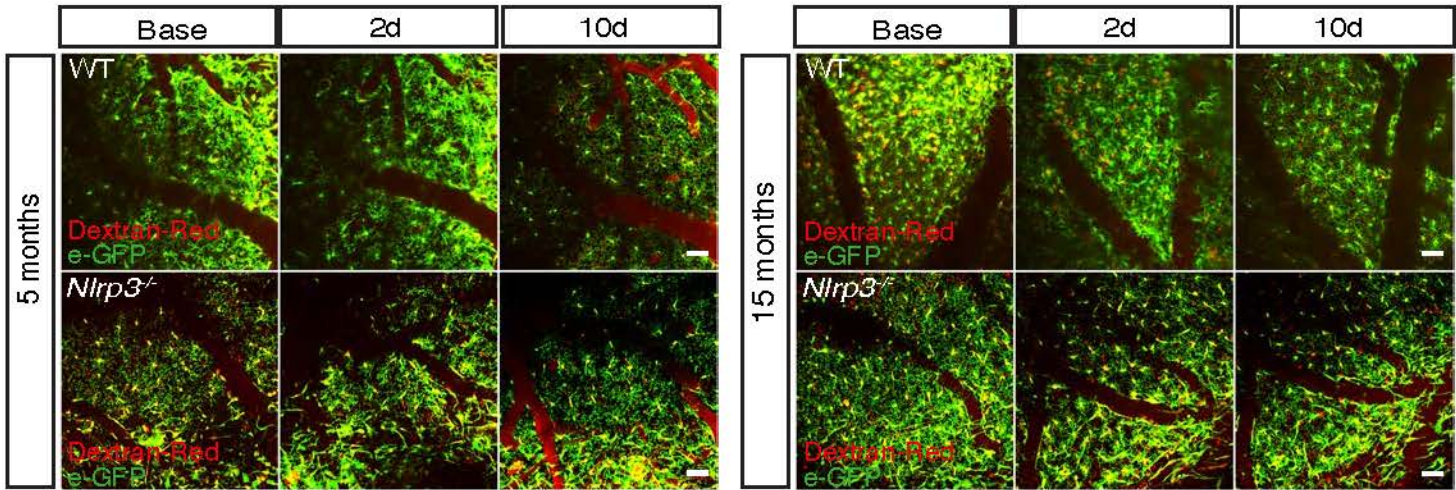
a,b) Iba-1 (green) and CD169 (red) staining in cortex (left) and hippocampus (right) of 5 and 15 months old of wild-type and *Nlrp3*^{-/-} mice. Scale bar: 20μm
c,d) Iba-1 (green) and CD169 (red) staining in plaque-free areas (cortex and hippocampus) of 5 and 15 months old of APP and APP/*Nlrp3*^{-/-}. Scale bar: 20μm

Appendix Figure S6



Appendix Figure S6. 3D automatic microglia reconstruction.
Example of in vivo 2-photon microglia reconstruction. Cx3cr1-eGFP microglia under 2-photon microscope (green) and its automatic traces reconstruction (red). Scale bar: 10 μ m.

Appendix Figure S7



Appendix Figure S7. Two-photon imaging is performed in the same brain regions
Two-photon in vivo overview images from wild-type and *Nlrp3*^{-/-} mice (5 and 15 months old). Imaging was performed on the very same brain regions across the time-points evidenced by vasculature (Dextran red). Scale bar: 50μm.